that the word was used by me in its ordinarily accepted sense, meaning bearing, posture, as indicating the purpose of those referred to. You further say: "Will you point out where and when and how the representative of the United States assumed any 'attitude' toward the supporters of the Provisional Government or that Government Itself other than the one essentially and designedly expressive of peace." In reply I would say that the attitude of the person is to be ascertained only by inferences drawn from the known words and acts of such person, and the conditions and circumstances under which they take place. Some of the words and actions of the United States and its representatives in this connection and the conditions and circumstances attendant thereon, from which its intentions and attitude toward the Provisional Government must be inferred, are as follows:

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IGNORED.

First-A treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the Provisional Government and the United States Government and presented to the Senate for ratification. This treaty was withdrawn by President Cleveland immediately upon his entering office without prior notice to this Government or its representatives of his intention to do so, or of his reasons for such

action.

Second—Immediately thereafter the President appointed the Hon. James H. Blount a special commissioner to fiawaii to investigate the condition of affairs at Hawaii. Knowledge of such appointment was withheld from the representative of the Government at Washington. The press having announced the appointment, the Hawaiian representative applied to the State Department for information concerning the same. The Secretary of State refused to state the objects of the mission or even to admit that a commissioner had been appointed.

missioner had been appointed.

Third—On the 19th day of June, 1893, Mr.
Thurston, Hawaiian Minister at Washington, addressed a communication to Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, in which the following language

I am directed by my Government to represent to you that, while the Hawailan Government has full confidence in the good faith of the United States toward Hawail in and concerning its treatment in the relations between the two countries, it seems proper that, it should be informed as to the effect the present uncertainty as to the ultimate course to be pursued has upon the situation in Hawail. Long-continued delay and uncertainty keeps the entire community in a feverish state of mind, by reason of which business is seriously affected, capital is rendered third, thereby hampering all enterprises which are conducting their business on credit; the Government's credit and ability to borrow is prejudiced; the expenses of the Government are largely increased by the necessity of maintaining a considerable armed, force for the protection of public order, and the enemies of the Government are encouraged to conspire against

ernment are largely increased by the necessity of maintaining a considerable armed force for the protection of public order, and the enemies of the Government are encouraged to conspire against law and order, all of which is highly prejudicial and injurious, not only to the Hawaiians, but to the very large amount of American capital invested in Hawaii, and the mutual trade now being conducted between the two countries.

It is important for the Hawaiian Government to know the intention of the United States Government concerning annexation is not to take place, the methods of treating local conditions in Hawaii must be radically different from those to be pursued if annexation is to take place. It is also important that, whatever the intentions of the United States Government may be concerning the subject, the Hawaiian Government be informed what such intentions are before the same are made public, in order that it may consider the situation with full knowledge of all its aspects and decide upon such course of action as may be necessary to preserve order and protect the interests of the people of Hawaii.

For the reasons above stated, I respectfully request that the decision may be arrived at and communicated as speedily as is consistent with the interests of the United States.

No reply has ever been made to such communication.

No reply has ever been made to such communi-

BLOUNT AND HIS SECRET WORK.

Fourth-Upon the arrival of Mr. Blount in this country he did not communicate or in any manner intimate to the Hawalian Government that his investigations were to be directed toward the right of existence of the Government to whom he

was accredited. All of his investigations and examinations were private, and such persons only were examined as he chose to call.

Fifth—An examination of his report since published shows that there are statements by approximately sixty Royalists and twenty supporters of the Provisional Government; that he had obtained no statement from the four members of the Cabinet who stood out before the revolutionary attempt of the Queen, although he has obtained exhaustive statements from their Royalist successors; that he has examined only two of thirteen members of the Executive Council of the Provisional Government, and but one of the eight field and staff officers, and none of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers and the provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut one of the eight field and staff officers in command of the forces of the Provisional Government, and hut the eight field and the forces of the Provisional Government, and none of the five commissionar Government, and none of the five commissioners sent to Washing-ton. All of such men omitted to be examined were witnesses of, and active participants of, the overthrow of the monarchy and the establish-ment of the Provisional Government, and all

ment of the Provisional Government, and all men of character and standing in the community, while a number of those examined on the Royalist side are irresponsible characters.

Sixth—Upon the 15th day of May, 1893, Mr. Blount, without first communicating to this Government what his instructions were or his intentions so to do, published his official instructions in a Honolulu paper in the form of an address "to the people of the Hawaiian Islands," and concluded with the following words:

While I shall reference are from any interference.

While I shall refrain from any interference between conflicting forces, of whatever nationality, for supremacy. I will protect the American citizens not participating in such conflict. NOT INFORMED OF BLOUNT'S FINDINGS. Seventh-Although Mr. Blount's report is official in character, it vitally affects this Government, and is distinctly hostile to it in tone and conclusions. No request of this Government for an explanation of the charges therein made was received, nor an opportunity to reply thereto, and no notice of its contents was given prior to its publication. The first information concerning Government through published extracts in American papers dated November 20 last, no official copy thereof being furnished the Hawaifan Minister at Washington until November wanan Minister at Washington until November 25, and none received by this Government at Honolulu until December 22 last, such copies baving been furnished only after several applications therefor to the State Department. Eighth—On November 7 you, having arrived in Honolulu, presented your credentials to this Government as American Minister with the usual declarations of friendship and regard, and were duly received and acknowledged. Simultaneously therewith, Admiral Skerritt was suddenly and unexpectedly removed and Rear-Adwere duly received and acknowledged. Simultaneously therewith, Admiral Skerritt was suddenly and unexpectedly removed and Rear-Admiral Irwin appointed to the command of the American naval forces in Honolulu. Such change was almost universally interpreted by the press of the United States as having a bearing upon the contemplated execution of the announced policy of the President concerning Hawaii. Extracts herewith contained from "The New-York Herald" give a sample of the interpretation placed thereon by the press of your own country, favorable to such policy. I do not claim or intimate that the personnel of commanding officer of United States forces is of any concern to this Government, nor to suggest that the interpretation placed thereon by the American press is correct, nor that your Government is responsible for such interpretation. This incident is mentioned simply as part of the responsible for such interpretation. This incident is mentioned simply as part of the responsible for such interpretation things which it was obliged to consider in drawing its inference as to what the intentions of your Government were. ference as to what the intentions of your Gov-

UTTERANCES OF THE AMERICAN PRESS. New-York Herald" published a statement from its Washington correspondent from which I make

A diplomatic bombshell will burst within the next few days, and the report will be heard throughout the entire world. The bomb will be thrown by the accredited representative of the United States Government, and he will hurl it against the badly conceived and worse managed Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands. If Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin arrived in Honolulu on schedule time there would be even livelier times in the capital city of the Hawaiian Islands to-lay than there are in the metropolis of the United States. Briefly stated, the present Administration will do all in its power to restore the condition of affairs which existed in Hawaii at the time Minister Stevens brought about the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani. The same force, that of the United States Government, which made the Provisional Government possible has sustained them to this day. They could not have made a revolution, of which that were the solid centre, a success, except for the support given them by the Administration in Washington, and there is every reason to believe that the Provisional Government would have gone down long ago but for this same support. The fact that the new Minister has been sent to Honolulu to succeed Minister Stevens, and tha Kear-Admiral Irwin has been sent to relieve Commodore Skerritt has been accepted in many instances as an inkiling of the Administration's policy toward Hawaii.

A BATTLE ROYAL!

Street Cleaning Department Knocked Out by the Blizzard!

Its attendant evils, however, such as Grippe, Pneumonia, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, &c., routed-horse, foot and dragoons-by

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT,

The only sure cure for all diseases of the throat Only 60 cts. a bottle, and your money back if it fails. Of your own drug man, or at

RIKER'S,

senting only a small part of the people of Hawaii, will soon be a thing of the past. I do not intimate that the United States Gov-ernment is responsible for the utterances of "The Heraid," but I cite the above as one of several instances in which information of intended acts on the part of your Government vital to this Government has been denied to this Govern-ment, and first made known to it through the

GRESHAM'S LETTER A SURPRISE. Tenth—On November II the papers of the United States published a letter from the Secretary of State to the President, dated October 18, 1893. No previous notice had been given to this Government of the contents of such a letter or of Intention to make it public. In that letter the Secretary, referring to the intention of this Covernment says.

Government, says:

They relied on no military force of their own, for they had none worthy of the name. The Provisional Government was established by the action of the American Minister and the presence of the troops landed from the Boston, and its continued existence is due to the belief of the Hawaiians that if they made an effort to overthrow it they would encounter the armed forces of the United States. Earnest appeal to the American Minister for military protection by the officers of the Provisional Government after it had been recognized shows the utter absurdity of the claim that it was established after a successful revolution of the people of the Islands. These appeals were a confession by men who made them of their uneasiness and timidity. Courageous men, conscious of their strength and the justice of their cause, do not thus act.

Should not wrong done to a feeble but independent State by abuse of the authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate Government? Anything short of that will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice. Our Government was first to recognize the independence of the Islands, and it should be the last to acquire severeignty over them by force and fraud.

You have intimated in your communication Government, says:

You have intimated in your communication dated December 2 that the foregoing letter, being a domestic transaction, is not the subject of diplomatic representation, which statement you diplomatic representation, which statement you have reiterated in your communication of January 17. I must submit, however, that an official communication from the Chief of the Department of State to the President, in which he charges the Government and its officers with conspiracy, weakness, timidity and fraud, and recommends its subversion, which letter is officially furnished to and published by the public press, without any information concerning the same being afforded to this Government, is not a "domestic transaction" and is pre-eminently a proper subject for inquiry on the part of this Government as to the intentions of your Government concerning the subject matter.

GRESHAM'S REPLIES TO THURSTON

GRESHAM'S REPLIES TO THURSTON. Eleventh-On November 13 Mr. Thurston, Hawalian Minister at Washington, called upon the Secretary of State, and inquired if the above letter was authentic, and was assured by Mr. Gresham that it was, Mr. Thurston said: "I wish, then, to further ask whether it is the intention of the United States Government to carry out the policy therein indicated by force, or, in other words, whether, if the Provisional Government declines to accede to the request of the United States Government to vacate in favor of the Queen, the United States troops will be used to enforce the request."

To which Mr. Gresham replied: "I am not at liberty at present to answer that question. It is a matter concerning which I will speak of to the President, and talk with you more fully this afternoon."

terview with you with the accompanying state-ment that the proofs had been revised by you. The following are extracts therefrom, purport-ing to be the statements made by you:

The following are extracts therefrom, purporting to be the statements made by you:

You are authorized to say for me that the change in the present situation will not take place for several weeks. I brought with me certain instructions. Since my arrival here contingencies have arisen about which neither the United States Government nor myself was aware when I left Washington. I forwarded my dispatches to Washington by to-day's steamer, and until I receive an answer to them no changes will take place in the situation, nor will they be allowed.

"What do you mean by the expression 'nor will they be allowed?"

"I mean just this: That until the time comes for me to carry out my instructions, the peace and good order of this community will be kept undisturbed in the interests of humanity. That an attempt made by any person or persons to make trouble will be promptly checked and punished. You may put the matter more plainly, say that even if the Provisional Government discharged the whole of its troops to-day, no lawlessness would be allowed for one moment under the present situation of affairs. The whole Hawaiian question is now in abeyance, and nothing that newspapers can say or do will alter the situation one tota. There is not the slightest necessity for any one to stay out of bed nights for fear of any trouble of any kind, for none will be permitted."

In "The Honolulu Builetin" of November 17 last, there is published what purports to be a letter signed by yourself, in which you state concerning the above interview:

The interview in "The Star" was submitted to me, but I did not scrutinize it carefully. It con-

The interview in "The Star" was submitted to me, but I did not scratinize it carefully. It con-tains several expressions which are misleading, due, I am sure, not to any intention on the part of the

There is no specification of what the "misleading" portions are, aithough you have since verbally informed me, in substance, that you did not intend to use such words, and had no intention of exercising authority inconsistent with that of the Government.

of the Government.

Thirteenth—On November 17 last, "The Hawaiian Star" published a statement purporting to be a report of remarks made by you to a delegation of the American League, in which the following words are stated to have been used by

I have my instructions, which I cannot divulge.

But this I can say: that the policy of the United States is already formulated regarding these islands; and that nothing which can be said or done, either here or there, can avail anything now. I do not come here as did Mr. Blount. I come here as an executive officer. I come to act. When the proper time comes I shal act.

I wish to state positively that any outside interference will not be tolerated by the United States.

SECRECY KEPT UP TO THE LAST. I am not aware that you ever disavowed the

by me concerning said letter of Mr. Gresham and asking you the following question:

I desire to inquire of you whether the published reports of such letter of Secretary Gresham are substantially correct. If they are, I feel that it is due this Government that it should be informed of the intention of your Government in relation to the suggestions contained in the said letter of Mr. Gresham.

Mr. Gresham.

On December 2 you replied to such letter stating that: "As to the letter of Mr. Gresham I have the honor to call your attention to the fact, as shown by you, that it is a communication from a member of the Cabinet to the President of the United States, and being a domestic transaction is not the subject of diplomatic representation. Answering your note further, I must express my sincere regret that it is not in my power at present to inform you of the views or intentions of the United States."

Sixteenth—On December 4 last President Cleveland transmitted his annua' message to Congress, in which the following language was used concerning Hawaii: Referring to Mr. Blount's report, he said:

From the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of Executive power, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORWIN.

Seventeenth-On December 14 last the United States dispatch boat, Corwin, arrived at Honolulu from San Francisco, bringing dispatches to No mail was allowed to be brought by her, but the press of Honolulu obtained from perher, but the press of Honolulu obtained from persons on board of her and published the above extract from the President's message. But for such accidental information, no information concerning the same would have been obtained by this Government until the arrival of the Alameda on December 22.

Up to the time of the arrival of the Corwin the United States naval officers in port were in the habit of coming ashore in citizens' dress, the crews received the usual liberty on shore, and no musual warlike preparations were visible on

crews received the usual inerty on shore, and an innusual warlike preparations were visible on board. Immediately after the arrival of the Corwin, the liberty of the crews was stopped, as was that of most of the officers. These who came on shore were in service uniform. Rifles were stacked, cartridge belts filled with ball cartridges and knapsacks packed ready for immediate use were considerations on the decks of mediate use were conspicuous on the decks of the ships, and were seen there by visiting citi-zens, who, in reply to Inquiry as to the meaning of such preparation, were informed by the officers that they were ready to land at a moment's notice. When asked if the landing would be to protect or fight us, the reply of the officers of the

Philadelphia was, that no one on board knew what orders would be received. Eighteenth—It was known at this time that several of the wives of the United States naval

officers temporarily in Honolulu were packing up their baggage preparatory for immediate removal in view of possible hostilities.

Nineteenth—It was also known that you were in frequent communication with the ex-Queen and leading Royalists were constantly referating

and leading Royalists were constantly referrating that you were going to immediately restore the Queen by force.

As a sample of innumerable assertions of this character is the following made by Mr. J. O. Carter, the ex-Queen's most trusted counsellor and confidant, a gentleman who was then known to be in consultation with you and the ex-Queen, and who appears as the attesting witness, to the exclusion of the former members of her Cabinet, to her proposition of amnesty hereunder referred to. Mr. Carter warned his nephew, Mr. C. L. Carter, a supporter of the Provisional Government, that restoration was certain; that force would be used by the United States for that purpose and that he ought to consider the rights of his family and not risk his life in opposing the inevitable. This information was from one of the sources from which numerous prophecies of future action on the part of the United States had emanated, with almost invariable correctness.

GENERAL, FEELING IN HONOLULU.

Twentieth-It was the almost universal belief

I am informed that you are in communication with Lilluokalani, the ex-Queen, with a view to re-establishing the monarchy in the Hawalian Islands, and of supporting her pretensions to the sovereignty. Will you inform me if this report is true, or if you are acting in any way hostile to this Government? . . You will pardon me for pressing you for an immediate answer.

THE DEMAND FOR SURRENDER.

The President regrets, as do I, that any secrecy should have surrounded the interchange of views between our two Governments. I may say this, however, that the secrecy thus far observed has been in the interest and for the safety of all of the United States."

In reply I would say that such regret on your

(Other reasons are set torth for the conclusions reached.)
In view of these conclusions I was instructed by the President to take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination and of his views as to the responsibility of our Government... I was instructed at the same time to inform the Queen, when reinstated, that the President expected that she would pursue a magnanimous course by granting full amnesty to all who participated in the movement against her.

In obelience to the command of the President, I have secured the Ougen's agreement to this course. In obedience to the command of the President, I have secured the Queen's agreement to this course. It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the Executive of the Provisional Government, and your Ministers, of the Previsional Government, and your Ministers, of the Previsional dovernment, and your desired which your action and that of the Queen devolved upon him, and that you are expected to promptly relinquish to her constitutional authority. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Provisional Government, with a deep and solemn rense of the gravity of the situation, in the name and by the authority of the United States of America, I submit to you the question.

"Are you willing to abide by the decision of the President?"

Twenty-seventh—Upon December 22d I replied to the foregoing communication in the negative. Up to the time of sending you my communication of December 27th, no further communication had been received by me from you and no assurance had been received that force was not to be used, nor what your further intentions were concerning the Government. concerning this Government.

FAILURE TO MINGLE WITH THE PEOPLE.

1806 Laundry Soap
Made by COLGATE & CO., Established 1806

resentatives toward the Provisional Government resentatives toward the Provisional Covernments and has been "one essentially" and designedly "expressive of peace." It will give me the greatest pleasure to receive assurances to that effect; but I must submit that under the circumstances and in the absence of such assurances, they are capable of another construction, to a sufficient extent, at least, to warrant the question which I have asked you in my communicaon which I have asked you in my communicaon of December 27.
Your second request for information is as fol-

You assert that at the time of my arrival in this country the forces of this Government were organized and amply sufficient to suppress any internal disorder. Will you inform me what connection this statement has or is designed to have with the Government of the United States or with the future action of its representatives?

OBLIGED TO ACT ON THE DEFENSIVE.

I reply that there are two reasons for the said statement. First, that already stated in my letter of December 27, that "in consequence of your attitude, the enemies of the Government, believing in your intentions to restore the monarchy by force, have become emboldened," etc.; and second, that by reason of my inability to ascertain whether your Government proposed to ascertain whether your Government proposed to
use force in support of its policy of restoration,
I was obliged to act as though it did so intend;
as a result of which this Government has been
obliged to increase its forces and has been subjected to the necessity of increased watchfulness and large additional expense, which but
for such attitude would have been unnecessary.
The effect which I had hoped this communication might have upon the future action of the
representative of the United States was that
he might give such assurances that such addimight give such assurances that such addiwatchfulness and expense might

Avoided.
Your third request is for the time, place and subject matter of the "language" used by your-self in public and in communication to this Government. The answer to this is covered by my reply to your first inquiry.

Your fourth inquiry is as to what particular words in the published letter from Secretary disables, and in the Prachetic, message and

Gresham and in the President's message and which message of the President I referred to. I reply that certain of the words of the Secre-tary and President which I deem pertinent to the subject matter have already been quoted in my reply to your first inquiry, although there are others obviously bearing upon the same

I have already replied to you that I referred to the President's first message, my letter dated the 27th having actually been written on the 5th of December, and forwarded to you before I had knowledge of the contents of the second

Your fifth inquiry is as to the time and contents of your communications which were "ambigu-ous." I have enumerated them in my reply to your first inquiry. The ambiguity consists in the reiterated statement that you propose to do some act and carry out certain instructions which all the surrounding circumstances indicated were infinical to this Government without stating what that act or what these instructions were: what that act or what those instructions were; and, while presenting and speaking assurances of friendship and amity, with the consent of this Government, negotiating with its enemies for its subversion and declining to state what your in-tentions were. Such utterances and actions were

manner when this Government has sought the assurance that force would not be used. The answer is contained in my reply to your first

You finally asked "my careful consideration

of the following statement contained in my "Your action has unfortunately aroused the

passions of all parties, and made it probable that disturbances may be created at any mo-ment, and say that you refuse to believe that upon resexamination you (I) will feel at liberty to affix your (my) official signature to such an

"Your answer does not convey the information which I requested. What I desire is to obtain information which will guide my Government in their action. If they know that force is to be used by you, their course of action will necessarily be different from what it otherwise would be. Definite information from me that you intend to use force may be the means of preventing them from using force and causing bloodshed."

To which Mr. Gresham replied: "Our relations in the past have been pleasant, and I want them to continue to be so in the future, and to be perfectly courteous to you; but I cannot at present ent assure you more fully than I have."

WHLIJS'S FAMOUS INTERVIEW.

Twelfth—On the 16th of last November there was published in "The Hawaiian Star" an interview with you with the accompanying statement that the proofs had been revised by you.

actions and edeclarations of your Government, and the circumstances and uncertainties at-tendant thereupon, as detailed in my letter of December 27, and herein. I make this state-ment in no spirit of unfriendliness to you or your Government, but as a historical fact, which, if not already known to you, should, in the interests of both countries, be made known

FRIENDLINESS FOR THE UNITED STATES. Twenty-sixth-On December 19 you called upon your communication wherein you state that it and made a verbal address to me, furnishing me is a source of "sincere and profound regret" with a manuscript copy of your remarks, from | that my letter "brings for the first time the offielal information that the warlike preparations

however, that the secrecy thus far observed has been in the interest and for the safety of all of your people.

Upon the facts embodied in Mr. Blount's reports, the President has arrived at certain conclusions and determined upon a certain consection, with which it becomes my duty to acquaint you.

The Provisional Government was not established by the Hawalian people or with their consent or acquiescence, nor has it since existed with their consent. (Other reasons are set forth for the conclusions reached.)

In view of these conclusions I was instructed by the President to take advantage of an early opportunity to inform the Queen of this determination and of his views as to the responsibility of our Government. . . I was instructed at the same time to inform the Queen, when relistated, that the President expected that she would pursue a magnanimous course by granting full ammesty to all who participated in the movement against her. In obedience to the command of the President, I have secured the Queen's agreement to this course. It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the Executive of the Previsional Government, and your distinction of the queen's agreement to this course. It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the Executive of the Previsional Government, and your distinction of the queen's agreement to this course, it becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the Executive of the Previsional Government, and your distinction of the queen's agreement to this course, it is considered to promptly relinquish to ber constitutional authority. Allow me in closing, to thank you, Mr. Min away.

Allow me in closing, to thank you, Mr. Min Allow me in closing, to thank you, Mr. Min-ister, for your frequent expressions of personal regard and for the evident sincerity of purpose displayed by you under recent trying circum-stances, and to assure you of my deep apprecia-tion thereof.

I have the honor to assure you that, with highest consideration, I am your excellency's obedient servant, SANFORD B. DOLE. Honolulu, January 11, 1834.

SANSOME AND HIS VOLUNTEER TROOPS Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 15.-According to Honolulu advices this morning, it appears that some credence has been placed in the many idle reports that sev-Fourteenth—On November 29 last, having that day, for the first time, received information through the Hawaiian Minister at Washington of the contents of Mr. Gresham's letter to the President and of his statements concerning the same, and his refusal to state whether it was the intention of your Government to carry out its policy by force, I called upon you in company with the Attorney-General, now you, in company with the Attorney-General, now you in company with the Attorney-General, now in the proper of the Attorney-General, now in the Attorney-General in the many idle reports that several weeks ago emanated from the read whether it was not high control to a volunt the was not high action of the Attorney-General, has tall was not in the Mawaii of a volunt end of the Attorney-General, which has been placed in the many in read whole secret t Fourteenth-On November 29 last, having that Twenty-eighth-During your nearly two eral weeks ago emanated from this section with

HONOLULU IN AN UPROAR. 331% Saved

A RUMORED PLOT TO BLOW UP THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS ORDERED OUT TO PRO-TECT THE GOVERNMENT LEADERS-EXCITE-MENT CAUSED BY AN ACCIDENTAL

EXPLOSION SENATOR GRAY'S REMARKS FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Honolulu, Feb. 8, via San Francisco, Feb. 15.-Af-

thrown into intense excitement by reports of a threatened Royalist attack on the Executive Build-The story which was secured by Provisional Government detectives is that the Royalists devised a plan to throw dynamite bombs into the Executive Council Chamber this afternoon while President Dole and his assistants were holding a session. This could easily be done, as the windows are generally open. The room is not large, and one bomb cast into the chamber would kill or maim all the Government leaders. Then the plan was to have a strongly armed force under Marshal Wilson or some other resolute leader fall upon the Executive Building and take possession the point of the bayonet. The moment the Royal-ists were in possession, word was to be telephoned to Mr. Wodehouse, the British Minister, who would not only recognize the new Government, but would order English marines landed, ostensibly to protect the property of British residents. When this was accomplished, the plot included an appeal to Minister Willis to recognize the Queen's Govern ment, which the plotters had been assured would

Although many canards have been circulated about Royalist plots, this conspiracy was given in such detail and from such trustworthy sources that the report created great alarm. The military were

detail and from such trustworthy sources that the report created great alarm. The military were ordered to be ready to turn out at a signal. Soon after this order was given a loud explosion was heard in the Executive Building, Instantly the streets and the square in front of the building were filled with Provisional Government troops, as this was regarded as the signal for carrying out the Royalist plot. It was soon found to be a faise alarm, as the explosion was caused by a soldier dropping a carridge on the floor.

Fig. to 3 o'clock no attempt had been made by Royalists to carry out their plan. One entire commany of National Guards is now marching up and down in front of the building, and other guards are stationed at all points which command the building. The incident has unsettled everybody, and has roused much bitter feeling. Since the publication of the Queen's talk with Mintser Willis about beheading the Provisional leaders, every one recognizes that Liliuokalani will stop at nothing to gain her end. She knows that the only way to secure a foothold would be to kill off the Provisional leaders, and in the resulting panic seize the Government. Dynamic in the hands of bold and unscrupulous men would accomplish this. It is the fact of her savagery that makes the Provisional leaders fearful of an attack.

What looks very much like another wholesale attempt to polson Provisional soldlers occurred

men would accompany the Provisional leaders fearful of an attack.

What looks very much like another wholesale attempt to poison Provisional soldiers occurred Tuesday evening. After the evening meal fourteen soldiers were taken with cramps and vomiting, the same symptoms as were shown by troops last April. They soon recovered under medical treatment. No canned goods were used this time and the meat was fresh. The food is being analyzed to see whether it contains poison.

The remarks of Senator Gray before the Hawalian Investigating Committee at Washington have given much encouragement to Provisional leaders. Whether the hope he holds out proves true or not, his words have induced the Provisional leaders to abandon for the present the idea of a Republic. A prominent official said to-day that the Government would adopt a waiting poilicy until all hope of annexation was ended. This scheme permits the leaders to stand off the claims of the party organizations for more representation in the Government.

Muster Willie's relations with President Dole

ment.

Minister Willis's relations with President Dole are far more cordial than they were, but he is still out of favor with the Royalists, who deplore his incompetency and declare that he is responsible for the failure to seat the Queen. J. O. Carier, who furnished a long statement to Blount in favor of the Queen and who declared that the prominent firm of Brewer & Co. was in sympathy with royalty, has been discharged from the management of the firm, which repullates his views. Carter, it is understood, goes to Washington to negotiate a liberal pension for the Queen

FOR A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT. ANNEXATIONISTS URGE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE IF CONGRESS WILL NOT ACT-

RELATIONS WITH MR. WILLIS.

Honolulu advices up to February 8. On the evenextraordinary declaration.'"

In reply I beg to state that I have resided in this country nearly fifteen years, and had intimate personal knowledge of the conditions prevaling during the riot of 1874, and the revolutions of 1887, 1889 and 1893, and with all definitions of 1887, 188

fusal, to sever diplomatic relations. The Royalists were much elated by this report. Painful anxiety prevailed among the supporters of the Government. Minister Willis has given no indication of having received such instructions. His recent relations with the Government have been cordial. His latest communication to the Government, apparently closing the correspondence on the attitude question, was friendly in the highest degree. An inquiry was made of President Doie, who expressed the opinion that after such a letter, Minister Willis would not think of reopening the controversy. Leading public men yesterday expressed a decided opinion that the Government and community would seek to cultivate pleasant relations with the American Minister, who was not hostile at heart, although he had been compelled by his position to appear so. Minister Willis and his family have been severely ostracized by the American community since his intention to restore the Queen became apparent.

On account of the very detailed reports Implicating Theophilus H. Davies in the alleged enlistment of solders at Vancouver for service of Lilliuokalani, Davies was summoned by the Attorney-General for an interview on February 6 at the office of the latter. Several communications were shown him which were received on the 5th from different sources, both by the Foreign Office and by the mar; shals, and which all testified to organization by one C. W. H. Sansome at Vancouver, under instructions from Davies, of a force of 200 men for the service of Lilliuokalani. One of these letters was from the Hawaiian Consul at Tacoma, giving many details. Another was from a man who had been to Vancouver on business and was solicited to join the force. Davies absolutely denied to the Attorney-General all knowledge of any connection with any such undertaking in a most positive and explicit manner.

Later, Davies wrote to a morning paper that he resented the Attorney-General si insult of being summoned to see him like a messenger boy, and in the presence of the ma

YOUNG SPIRITS. a vigorous body and robust strength, follow good health. But all fail when the



of their ruinous consequences. Low
spirits, melancholia,
impaired memory,
morose, or irritable
temper, fear of impending calamity and a
thousand and one derangements of body and
mind, result from such pernicious practices.
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lished here after the Alameda leaves. Dole's letter of specifications of January II was published here on February 6. A brief reply will be made by Dole to Willis, reiterating that the reason for fearing the use of force was the secrecy maintained as to the Minister's purposes, and not any positive action taken by him. The President is confident of amicable relations with the American Minister.

OFFICIALS REFUSE TO ANSWER.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION STRIKES AN OBSTACLE IN CHICAGO,

Chicago, Feb. 15.-The Federal Grand Jury ran against a snag to-day in its investigation of the charges of illegal rate-cutting, brought by the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Lake Shore Railroad and the other lines in the Central Traffic Association. Two witnesses were called be-fore the jury to-day, General Freight Agent James, of the Lake Shore, and Gordon McLeod, general Western agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Fast Western agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight line. Both refused to answer many questions which were put to them, although they willingly replied to queries which did not go into the secrets of the railroad, and to-morrow the refusal of witnesses to testify will be reported to Judge Grosscup in open court. District-Attorney Milchrist will ask for an order compelling the men to testify, and if this order is granted, and the railroad men do not obey it, the next step will be to ask the Court to commit them for contempt. The officials who have already appeared before the grand jury and have refused to give much desired information include, besides Messrs. James and McLeod, President John Newell, of the Lake Shore, and G. R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association. President Newell and Mr. Blanchard, sociation. President Newell and Mr. Blanchard were before the grand jury last Friday, and to make matters worse, Mr. Blanchard failed to-day to obey the subpoena issued the day before directing him to produce the books and files of his office for inspection. Similar subpoenas were served on C. H. McKnight, secretary, and H. C. Smith, chief clerk, of the Central Traffic Association. None of them obeyed the order.

ATHLETES CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

THE METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION DISQUALIFIES MEN WHO HAVE BROKEN ITS RULES AND SUSPENDS A CLUB.

The Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. held one of the livelest meetings in its history at the Astor House last night. The sparring question caused the trouble, and athletes were suspended right and left. The Columbia A. C. was suspended (Congreght: 1834: By the United Press.)

San Francisco, Cai., Feb. 15.—The steamer
Alameda arrived at 8 o'clock this morning with
Data of the tournament held at the Grand Central
Palace recently. The treasurer's report showed \$140 73 in the treasury. A resolution was adopted that in future any member of the Board of the

strongly arged in the American League. Instead of passing the resolution, however, another was substituted and carried, first by a large majority of the number present, then by unanimous vote of the officers of the club, as follows:

Resolved. That it is the opinion of the officers and Executive Committee that a representative form of government be established as soon as possible, after it is ascertained that the present Congress will take no definite attempt to make changes in the structure of the Government until the time came for organizing a representative form in the near future. The above action was a serious defeat to the movement led by Walter G. Smith, of "The Star."

On February 5 the arrival of the China produced a strong sensation by bringing Washington reports that President Cleveland would instruct Minister Willis to demand President Dole's withdrawal of his charges of menacing attitude, or, in case of refusal, to sever diplomatic relations. The Royalists were much elated by this report. Painful anxiety prevailed among the supporters of the Government. Minister Willis has given no indication of having received such instructions. His recent relations with the Government, apparently clossing to the properties of the Government. Accordance were declared professionals.

New-Haven, Feb. 15 -The editors of "The Yale Literary Magazine" this noor announced the winner of the "Lit" medal, the chief literary honor of the University. It is Lindsay Dennison, of Washington, a member of the junior class and one of the leading writers of the University. The competition for the medal this year was phenomenally brisk, twice as many essays being handed in as ever before.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

A COLD WAVE HERE. Washington, Feb. 15.-The storm central on the Atlantic marked increase in energy, and is central this evening near Eastport, with central pressure of 28.80. The passage of this starm has been attended by rain in the South Atlantic States, snow, changing to rain in the Middle Atlantic and New-England States, and gales along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to Maine. A storm has advanced from the North Pacific Coast to Northern Montana. The barometer is high from the lower Missourd and upper Mississippi valleys to the Guif. The temperaand upper anassessippt, valeys to the dails the tense cause in New-England and the eastern lake region, and risen over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

Colder and generally fair weather is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and New-England States. In the central valleys the weather will be warmer and generally fair. Northwesterly gales will continue along the New-England coast during Friday.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York, fair; de-

chiedly colder; northwest gales.

For New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware,
Maryland and the District of Columbia, fair, colder; northwest winds; warmer Saturday. For Virginia and North Carolina, fair; colder in cast-

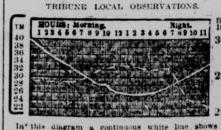
ern portions; northwest winds.

For South Carolina, fair; warmer; west winds. For Eastern Florida, Western Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, fair, warmer, northwest winds, becoming variable.

For West Virginia, fair, preceded by snow in the early morning; colder; west winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, except snow flurries near the lake; colder in the northern portion; northwest.

near the lake; colder in the moranes, winds.
For Western New-Yerk, snew flurries; colder; northwest winds.



was fair and comewhat warmer until evening, when the temperature fell rapidly. The range for the day was between 33 and 22 degrees, the average (29%) being 5% higher than on Wednesday and 15% lower than on the